

DEPUTIES IN AN UPROAR.

PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER HAD TO SUSPEND THE SITTING.

Resumed Later When the Socialists Calmed Down—Faint Disputes in the Chamber—The President of the Chamber Had to Suspend the Sitting.

PARIS, June 27.—There was great excitement at the resumption of the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The persistent obstruction on the part of the members of the Right and the Socialists created a prolonged uproar, in consequence of which the President suspended the sitting. The direct cause of the uproar was that Paul Déroulède had proposed a revision of the Constitution.

After the resumption of the sitting, the Chamber, by a vote of 307 to 70, refused urgency for Déroulède's proposition, and the incident terminated. Ordinary business was then taken up.

M. Clémenceau, in the *Aurora*, says he regrets that the Government's majority in the Chamber was not larger, but he declares that it is large enough to save the Republic. It is composed entirely of stalwarts. He gives ungrudging praise to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Brisson and Viviani, but pours contempt on the "runaway Bourgeois" and those who were not present in their seats in the Chamber.

The *Echo de Paris* expresses the opinion that M. Waldeck-Rousseau must already regret mixing in an affair from which he is unable to draw any advantage and describes the day as disastrous to the Republic.

M. Cassagnac's discourse is absolutely speechless and at last his signature does not appear under the usual tirade against everything and everybody.

M. Drumont describes the day as "Reinach's day," and characterizes the Ministry as "a few Gallifet's asking the names of their colleagues." The members of the Chamber hurling insults at Gallifet gave Drumont the impression that the General was inwardly remarking: "You are on my list when the day comes." M. Drumont describes the situation as being that the Jews have called their reserve men into action. The Jews, he says, have hitherto governed France cowardly, but they now drop the mask and order the Gallifet's and Millerands, who have long been in their pay, to cease their bickering and unite in a Ministry precluding a final Cabinet with Rothschild as President of the Council, Dreyfus, Minister of War, Reinach, Minister of Finance, and so on.

The *Petit Bleu* praises M. Waldeck-Rousseau's pluck in defending his colleagues, and commends M. Brisson's unselfish support of the Ministry. The paper denounces M. Méline's "renewed efforts to attack me," and says that M. Méline is "a puppet to deliver attacks which openly he is afraid to make himself." "With a vast majority in the Senate," the paper concludes, "and a sound majority in the Chamber, M. Waldeck-Rousseau can govern."

The *Soleil* says that the Government won a victory, which is possibly decisive, but was dearly bought. The Ministry, it says, was written by a distinguished pen and in energetic style. It leaves to military justice a plenitude of independence to accomplish its work, undertakes to defend the army and to assure respect for the law. "We register our praises," the *Soleil* writes, "and we say that we do not belong to the Government which triumphed yesterday. The Parliamentary republic traversed the gravest crisis it has yet experienced. Its existence hangs by a thread. Were the opposition organized for succession it would quickly fail, and another There might as well before the empire's fall. There is no fault left to commit."

M. Yves Guyot, in the *Siecle*, accuses M. Méline, under the presence of constitutional politics, of coalescing with men conspiring to accomplish the violent destruction of the Republic and the Constitution. He is marching, M. Guyot says, holding M. de Cassagnac, dexter, M. Déroulède, sinister, amid much cheering and applause. MM. Brisson, Viviani and De la Porte, on the other hand, showed a courageous example. M. Guyot regrets the expression contained in the Ministerial declaration that the army is the nation's pride. He recommends that the Government send the Chamber on a vacation and proceed to act with energy and severity.

M. Rocheport, in the *Intransigeant*, heads his article "The Triumph of Assassination," declaring that the Armenophile Socialists yesterday repaid the Jewish syndicate of treason all the honors received by Gallifet, and that knight of industry will now be compelled to work for the acquittal of Dreyfus lest the Paris walls be placarded with his dishonored name. M. Rocheport declares that 203 of Zadoe Kahn's hirelings were found in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday to draw this ruffian out of financial embarrassment.

M. Rocheport bitterly denounces the abstentionists, "Waldeck-Rousseau and Gallifet," he says, "achieved a triumph, but the Socialists, the Chamber and the Senate, the one with a sufficient and the other with an enormous majority, have given to the Government the necessary confidence for the purpose of accomplishing the work devolved upon it. Thanks to M. Brisson's noble support the Cabinet defied the combined attacks of Cesarists, Monarchists and Mélinists."

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THE TURKS' ROW AT THE HAGUE.

Reformer Calls the Sultan a Great Murderer and Is Warned in Court.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

THE HAGUE, June 27.—In an interview with a press correspondent to-day, Mr. N. G. Pierson, Minister of Finance of the Netherlands Government, denied that the Government had intervened in the quarrel between the Turkish delegates and the representatives of the Young Turk party. The Government, he said, had not made any order in regard to the departure of the Young Turk representatives and the police had acted upon their own responsibility. The Ottoman delegation, however, having brought an action for libel, the Government has been obliged by law to introduce an judicial inquiry.

Ameghian, one of the Young Turk's delegation, appeared this morning before the Judge. He was treated in the most courteous manner. With the assistance of an interpreter Ameghian admitted being a member of the committee of the Young Turk party, and admitted having said that the Sultan killed himself the father of the people; but that it was as Sultans eat his own children.

Ameghian maintained this, and the Judge asked him: "Have you called the Sultan a great murderer?"

"I only repeated Mr. Gladstone's words," the Judge—Have you said that the cammalla of the Sultan prepared the Armenian murders, but that the Sultan allowed them?"

"Yes, I said so, and the reports of the Ambassadors furnish proof that I am right."

The Judge—Did you say that new injustices might be awaited from the Sultan?"

"Yes, my being here is the best proof."

The Judge said that this was libel to the sovereign of a friendly nation and would not be permitted in Holland.

Ameghian answered that he had attacked the Turkish Government, not the Sultan, and that the Sultan was not his enemy.

In conclusion the Judge said that Ameghian was free to go where he wished and need not remain for the disposition of justice in the matter. The hearing lasted an hour. The general conviction is that there will be no libel suit.

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PROPERTY RIGHTS AT SEA.

PEACE CONGRESS WILL DISCUSS THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL.

No Action Likely At This Session—The Queen's Dinner to the Delegates to Be Given at Amsterdam—Our Delegates Fourth of July Celebration at Delft.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

THE HAGUE, June 27.—It is learned from a most trustworthy source that the American proposal regarding private property at sea in war will come before the full conference. The resistance of the powers which raised the question of the competency of the conference to deal with the matter has been broken. No unanimity is, of course, likely, but the conference will probably refer the matter to a future congress.

The dinner which Queen Wilhelmina will give to the delegates to the Peace Conference on July 1 will not be at The Hague, but in the Palace at Amsterdam.

A. Arnold Roth, the Swiss delegate, and P. Eyschen, the Luxembourg delegate, returned here to-day. M. Boernaert, the senior Belgian delegate, intends to leave The Hague at the end of the week for the Netherlands.

The Arbitration Committee having finished its business at yesterday's sitting Mr. Frederick Hollis of the American delegation proposed that an arbitration sentence might be revised through the same court that pronounced the first judgment. No agreement was reached on the subject, and the matter thereon will stand over until the second committee adopts the proposal.

Prof. Asser of the Dutch delegation submitted a proposal to allow the powers which have signed any convention to intervene in a quarrel between the Young Turk party and the latter. The Government, he said, had not made any order in regard to the departure of the Young Turk representatives and the police had acted upon their own responsibility. The Ottoman delegation, however, having brought an action for libel, the Government has been obliged by law to introduce an judicial inquiry.

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HOT FIRE IN A HARLEM CHURCH.

Altar and Organ of the Church of the Intercession Destroyed—Damage \$7,000.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Intercession, at 158th Street and Broadway, of which the Rev. Leonard H. Schwab is the rector, was badly damaged early last night by a fire which started directly under the altar, in the space between the church floor and the ground. The fire was discovered by a policeman, who saw smoke coming from a corner window at 7:20 o'clock and turned in an alarm. The flames spread rapidly, and the firemen when they came sent out a second call.

B. F. Cronwell and William Grinnell, members of the church, assisted by the police, carried out the altar and organ, and the vestments, chalice, Bible and altar cross. The organist's music was also saved. The flames were extinguished before they reached the main part of the church, but the altar and organ were completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$7,000, of which \$3,000 is the value of the organ. Fireman Roach of Truck 23 was overcome by escaping fumes, and was carried out of the church to be revived. Five persons were partially overcome at the same time.

A committee meeting was to have been held in the church last night, but the fire prevented the meeting. Several women had been present for the church for the wedding of a young man. It will now take place in the church. The church is in a damaged condition, but the main part of the building is safe. The church was built in 1872 at a cost of \$200,000.

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PAWNEE BURNED AT SEA.

ALL ON THE CLYDE LINER TAKEN INTO WILMINGTON, N. C.

She Was a Freight Boat From Brunswick, Ga., for Boston—The Fire Discovered When Ninety Miles from Hatteras—Abandoned 20 Minutes Later.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27.—The Clyde Steamship Company's steamer Pawnee, commanded by Capt. A. D. Ingram, was destroyed by fire at sea early yesterday morning. Capt. Ingram and the